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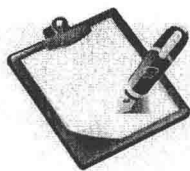
名师 导学

北师大版

洞悉高考命题方向、奉送创新备考秘笈
分项训练能力提升、分层实战演练辅导

让每一位考生分享成功的喜悦

武汉音像出版社
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轻松应考丛书之一:

2012名师导学

广东高考英语总复习

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前言

赢取英语高考高分就这么简单：系统的理论指导、精准的考点把握、科学的复习方法、最佳的复习效率，《名师导学——2012广东高考英语总复习》能帮你做到。这是一本一切为了师生方便，一切从师生实际出发，贴近师生实际、适合各层次考生享用的一轮复习书！本书凝聚了广东数十位知名教研专家和一线骨干教师的心血，是集体智慧的结晶。它形式独特，内容实用、全面，重点突出，创新优势明显：

1. 首创以学生自主学习，自我探究和网络式地总结知识、拓展知识，并且总结学习规律，通过练习去巩固运用，提升能力，真正实现师生课堂教学互动化的复习模式。

2. 首创全方位立体地进行高考复习——即以基础知识积累与各题型解题思路引导及训练逐步提高能力相结合的理念设计复习内容。

3. 知识索引，方便查阅。本书目录特设各单元综合测试查询、各专题解题指导查询、重点语法考点及写作内容查询。

4. 按照思维逻辑设计了高考常用短语分类表和不规则动词表，方便学生巧记活记。

5. 配送没有加密的精品课件、详解答案给教师，方便教师根据自己任教学生的具体情况和教学进度有机地进行剪辑使用，还有光盘配有本书重点单词、短语及书面表达的英美人士的朗读，并且免费提供一些试题和相关的参考资料，是师生真正的“良师益友”。

6. 全方位巩固和提高考生的英语学习能力和水平，它既可作为高一、高二尤其是高三学生学习的必备书，亦可成为教师、家长的辅导工具书。

本书内容分五大部分：

第一部分：板块单元配套复习

我们觉得一轮复习不仅要强化基础知识，还要逐步归纳各题型解题思路，因此第一部分由基础知识自测、考点互动区、思维方法盘点三大板块组成。基础知识自测分重点单词回顾、品味构词即构词法分段归纳、重点短语回顾、课文经典句型分析背诵、为增强做题信心精选课文并以语法填空形式设置的名段品味；考点互动区通过理解、运用、搭配、辨析、归纳、派生、同义、反义、拓展、联想、活用等角度精讲高考高频词汇、短语、句型；思维方法盘点包含各题型出题意图、解题思路引导、训练，逐步提高考生解题能力。

第二部分：“英语听说”考试考情动态分析

该部分包括模仿朗读、角色扮演、故事复述三个板块。各板块对应试目标、能力要求、评分标准进行了认真地分析，对解题方法、备考策略进行了独到的归纳。

第三部分：重点语法考点突破

为方便老师系统整体复习，该部分由真题探究、锦囊妙计、考点归纳构成，师生互动，探究解题方法。精选具有广东特色的各地模拟题，通过单句→篇章的语法填空练习，让学生探寻语法填空解题真谛。

第四部分：高考写作高分秘诀

从词→句→段→篇循序渐进剖析，夯实基础；基础写作从文体和命题形式两方面学习解题方法，通过教学互动化学习常用词语、句型和语篇模板，学生可以边背边想边模仿写作；读写任务通过句子浓缩、段落概括引导学生如何进

行各文体的篇章 30 字概括，并且对任务 2 的构思与拓展进行模板构建，学生容易上手。真正使学生在运用中复习，在学习中提高。

第五部分：单元综合测试

既能考查落实单元基础知识巩固又能考查学生各项能力，并且题型俱全（如：“单词拼写”检查落实学生每单元单词的掌握；“用括号里所给的词的正确形式填空”，可以检查学生对品味构词及考点互动拓展的单词合成及派生的掌握；“选词填空”可以检查学生对词组的运用；基础写作考查学生对本单元词、词组、句型的翻译及连句成篇的能力；“读写任务”借助课文引导学生寻找重点句，并且掌握概括短文要点的方法，且又是本单元话题，学生有内容可写，有信心去写。为进一步复习话题内容，我们还按照单元话题精选全省各地模拟题训练学生能力）。练习还进行了分层设计（如：阅读按照难、中、易梯级编写，便于各个学校、不同层次的学生选用；书面表达答案有对“高级词汇、过渡词和多样化表达”归纳，并用粗体标注。）

本书使用建议：

1. 每周基础知识自测一课时、考点互动区一课时、思维方法盘点一课时、两周两套单元测试三课时、写作高分秘诀一课时、重点语法考点导练两周课时。

2. 课中的教与学：以班为单位，根据学生的实际情况，让同学们以 4 人或 6 人组成学习小组，开展合作探究学习活动，总结知识和学习思维方法、拓展知识和能力。

3. 学习随笔栏目方便师生添加笔记，反思学习过程等。

4. 课后作业：

(1) 写作部分建议同桌对照语篇模板及范文必背相互批阅，共同讨论。如遇见优秀作文，应报请老师在全班展示。

(2) 配套测试可作为学生的课后作业，也可作为统测试题使用。每次测试之后，学生应将得失记录在每单元的学习随笔栏目，以供自我备查反思和鞭策自己。

另外本书在编写过程中参考和采用了包括网络在内的各种资源，特向原作者表示衷心感谢！同时也感谢全省各地教研专家及许多中学的大批骨干老师的积极参与，特别鸣谢以下学校的优秀教师（排名不分先后）：华师附中、佛山市一中、佛山市三中、佛山市南庄高中、石门中学、南海中学、南海艺术高中、南海桂华中学、佛山市高明一中、佛山市高明纪念中学、清远一中、顺德一中、顺德李兆基中学、顺德伦教中学、顺德莘村中学、顺德均安中学、顺德实验中学、顺德华定中学、顺德青云中学等。

此外，如果你对本书中某道题的答案存在异议；如果你对改进本书有宝贵意见；如果你在作用本书的过程中有心得；如果你有其他编书的选题；如果你有参加编书写稿的意向；如果在本书中发现有你的原创材料……请你与本书编者联系。联系电话：13534419142，邮箱：13534419142@139.com。

编者

2011 年 5 月

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Unit 1 Lifestyle

基础知识自测

一、重点单词：写出下列英语单词或汉语意思。

1. 猜想 vt. _____;
2. 专家 n. _____;
3. 搭档 n. _____;
4. 转换 vt. _____;
5. 否则 adv. _____;
6. 挑战 n. _____;
7. 紧急的 adj. _____;
8. 志愿者 n. _____;
9. 场合 n. _____;
10. 减少 vt. & vi. _____;
11. 拥挤的 adj. _____;
12. 遥远的 adj. _____;
13. 支持 vt. & n. _____;
14. 解决 vt. _____;
15. 设计 vt. & n. _____;
16. 宁愿 vt. _____;
17. 文化 n. _____;
18. company n. _____;
19. career n. _____;
20. offer n. _____;
21. 积极的 adj. _____;
22. 广告 n. _____;
23. 改进, 改善 vt. _____;
24. 警报 n. _____;
25. 很少 adv. _____;
26. 决定 n. _____;
27. immediately adv. _____;
28. crowd n. _____;
29. behavior n. _____;
30. stressful adj. _____;
31. interrupt vt. _____;
32. 私人的; 个人的; 隐私的 adj. _____ → 亲自 adv. _____ → 个性; 性格 n. _____;
33. 和平; 安宁, 平静 n. _____ 和平的, 平静的 adj. _____ → 和平地, 平静地 adv. _____;
34. 放松; 使(肌肉等)松弛 v. _____ → 令人轻松的, 放松的 adj. _____ → 感到放松的 adj. _____ → 消遣, 娱乐 n. _____;
35. 组织; 筹办 vt. _____ → 组织者 n. _____ → 组织, 机构 n. _____ → 有组织的 adj. _____。

二、品味构词

◆ 单词合成法: 合成法 (composition) 把两个或以上的词组成一个新词叫合成法。

◆ 合成名词: class 班级 + room 房间 = classroom 教室;

◆ 合成形容词: warm (温暖的) + heart (心) + ed = warmhearted 热心肠的, good (好的) + looking (有……相貌的) = good-looking 相貌好看的;

◆ 合成动词: under (在……下) + line (线条) = underline (在下面划线), white (白色) + wash (洗) = whitewash (粉刷)。

翻译以下合成词。

1. 生活方式: _____;
2. 楼下: _____;
3. 43 岁的: _____;
4. 文案工作: _____;
5. 周末: _____;
6. 地铁: _____。

三、重点短语：将下列短语译成中文或英语。

1. 打开 (开关) _____;
2. 把……关掉 _____;
3. (爆竹、铃等) 响 _____;
4. 占据 _____;
5. 充满着 _____;
6. 忍受, 遭受…… _____;
7. 转换频道 _____;
8. 目前, 此刻 _____;
9. 想出 _____;
10. 作为……的结果 _____;
11. 无法忍受做某事 _____;
12. 抱怨某事 _____;
13. 带回来 _____;
14. 发生 _____;
15. 有时间娱乐 _____;
16. 在……起很大作用 _____;
17. be fond of _____;
18. as well as _____;
19. lose weight _____;
20. at work _____。

四、经典句型：用适当的词填空，翻译并背诵下列句子。

1. I couldn't live this lifestyle _____ a good wife. (U1, L1)
2. It _____ me less than fifteen minutes _____ wash,

get changed, have breakfast, leave home and get on a bus. (U1, L1)

3. I am always the first person _____ get to the office. (U1, L1)
4. I seldom have time _____ fun and other activities. (U1, L1)
5. I _____ painting or drawing very relaxing. (U1, L2)
6. I need to be in my office _____ nine o'clock. (U1, L4)
7. I have to make sure they are free _____ sickness. (U1, L4)

五、名段品味：按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词，或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

I need to be in my office by nine o'clock so I usually get ① _____ at seven o'clock. I travel to work ② _____ "the tube". ③ _____ is what people call the underground in London. It ④ _____ (take) about fifty minutes. Usually it's so crowded ⑤ _____ can't find anywhere to sit. I just stand. I'm always ⑥ _____ (tire) before I arrive at work. I don't like the underground.

I spend all morning ⑦ _____ (check) numbers. Lunch is always simple. I often get a sandwich in a nearby sandwich shop ⑧ _____. I just have some biscuits and ⑨ _____ cup of coffee. Then in the afternoon, I ⑩ _____ (turn) to the paperwork in the office.

考点互动区

核心单词

1. suppose

【知识梳理】It is generally/widely supposed that... 人们普遍认为……

be supposed to do 应该做某事

be not supposed to do 不应该做某事

I don't suppose that + 从句 我认为……不

suppose sb to do/be... 认为某人……

Suppose that (=Supposing that)... 假设……

【即学即练】翻译以下句子。

(1) 我想她不会来的。

(2) 假设你有机会帮助 Mary 提高她运用英语的水平。

(3) 他看起来太年轻了，最初所有的学生都以为

他是一名学生。

2. reduce

理解下列各句的意思，总结 reduce 的意思。

- (1) Taking a deep breath can reduce stress. If you feel stressful, try it.
- (2) It's said that prices of oil will be reduced to more than 7 yuan.
- (3) It is proper that housing prices is reduced by 10%.

【知识梳理】reduce vt. 意为“_____”，reduce ...to... 意为“_____”，reduce...by... 意为“_____”。派生：reduction n. 降低，减少。

【即学即用】用适当的介词填空。

The price of that coat was 200 yuan yesterday. But if you buy it today, you can get a 20% discount.

- (1) That means the price of the coat has been reduced _____ 160 yuan.
- (2) The seller has reduced the price _____ 40 yuan.

3. prefer vt. 更喜欢；宁愿；vi. 喜欢；愿意

【知识梳理】prefer (doing) sth. to (doing) sth.: 两者比较之下，更加喜欢前者，或者更喜欢做前一件事情。

prefer to do sth: 更加喜欢做某事，宁可做某事。

prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.=would rather do sth. than do sth.: 宁愿或更喜欢做前一件事情。

prefer that + 从句：希望，宁愿。

派生：preference n. 偏爱，倾向；优先权。

【即学即练】完成以下句子。

(1) I prefer reading books in the room _____. 我宁愿在房里读书，也不愿意到太阳底下跑步。

(2) I _____ a little earlier if it is possible. 如果可以的话，我宁可更早一点上床睡觉。

(3) I prefer to go out for a walk _____. 我宁愿出去走走，也不愿意整天在家看电视。

(4) I would _____ you didn't mention my name.

但愿你不要提起我的名字。

4. check

阅读并理解下列句子，注意 check 的词性和用法。

- (1) The plumber made a careful check of the pipes to see why it didn't work.
- (2) You have to check your article before you hand it in.
- (3) He wrote his mother a check, but the check was bounced.



【知识梳理】

- (1) n. _____; 后面通常接介词 _____ 或者 on;
 (2) vt. _____;
 (3) n. _____。

【能力创新】根据含义补全相关短语。

- (1) _____ 登记(入住, 登机), 报到;
 (2) _____ 办理手续后离开;
 (3) _____ 核对无误后在其上做记号(如打钩);

5. suffer

理解下列各句的意思, 特别注意划线部分用法。

- (1) If you break the law, you must be prepared to suffer the consequence.

- (2) He suffers from asthma (哮喘)。

【知识梳理】(1) _____ 动词。意为“_____ (痛苦的、有害的或不良的东西)”；(2) _____ 动词。常与介词 _____ 连用。指“(因为疾病、痛苦、悲伤等)受苦, 受难, 受折磨。”

【知识拓展】sufferable adj. 可忍耐的; 可容忍的; 可忍受得了的; suffering n. 苦楚, 受难; sufferer n. 受难者, 被害者, 患者。

【即学即用】用 suffer 的适当形式填空。

- (1) You've _____ from smoking too much.
 (2) Being unhappy is like an infectious disease; it causes people to keep away from the _____.
 (3) He is _____ from the loss of his old friend.
 (4) Sometimes a person _____ a loss gives incomplete, or even inaccurate information.

核心词组

1. turn on

【知识梳理】打开(电视、电灯、煤气、自来水等 (= switch on))。

【即学即练】完成句子。

It is time to watch the news. Please turn _____ the TV.

【能力创新】根据含义补全相关短语。

- (1) turn _____ 关上, 关掉;
 (2) turn _____ 调大, 调高; 出现;
 (3) turn _____ 调小, 调低;
 (4) turn _____ 上交;
 (5) turn _____ 转向;
 (6) turn _____ 向某人求助;
 (7) turn _____ 结果;
 (8) turn _____ 转变成, 翻译成;
 (9) _____ turn 轮流, 依次;
 (10) _____ turns 轮流地;
 (11) take turns _____ 轮流做事;

2. take up

翻译下列句子, 总结 take up 的用法。

- (1) The table takes up too much space.
 (2) Meeting takes up a large part of my days.
 (3) At first, I was not fond of mountain climbing. But I took it up after I tried it with my friends several times.
 (4) She took up her bag and left.
 (5) Why not take up some outdoor sports to relax yourself after school?

【知识梳理】take up 的常用用法:

- (1) 和 (2) _____;
 (3) _____;
 (4) _____;
 (5) _____。

【能力创新】查阅词典, 翻译以下短语

- (1) take out _____;
 (2) take on _____;
 (3) take back _____;
 (4) take ... for ... _____;
 (5) take in _____;
 (6) take off _____;
 (7) take over _____;
 (8) take care of _____;

3. as well as

理解以下句子, 注意划线部分的意思。

- (1) Women can do as well as men.
 (2) He gave me money as well as advice.
 (3) He is a scientist as well as a poet.
 (4) I like driving as well.

【知识梳理】as well as 意为:

- (1) _____;
 (2) _____;
 (3) _____;
 (4) as well 常置于句末, 意思为 _____。
 注意: 由 as well as 后连接的复合主语并不影响谓语动词的数。

【即学即练】翻译句子。

- (1) 海伦和她的弟弟都已经来这里两年了。

 (2) 他也喜欢看书。

4. as a result

【知识梳理】as a result 为副词用法, 意为“因此, 结果是”, 后面指事情的结果, 一般用逗号与其后面的分句隔开; as a result of sth. 意为“由于……的原因”, 其后跟名词、代词和名词性短语, 但不跟句子, 相当于 because of。例如:
 He always plays computer games, as a result, he failed in his exam. (接结果)

He failed in his exam as a result of playing computer games. (接原因)

【即学即练】按汉语提示完成句子。

(1) 由于大雪他迟到了。

He was late _____ the snow.

(2) 因此我们不得不给菜地浇水。

_____, we have to water the vegetable garden.

【知识拓展】result from (接原因) 因……而……; result in (接结果) 导致; without result 没有结果; with the result that clause 因此, 其结果是……。

方法技巧平台

辨析 so that, so...that 和 such...that

【名师点拨】

1. so...that; such...that 表示“如此……以至于”均可引导结果状语从句, 其中的 such 是形容词, 修饰名词; so 是副词, 修饰形容词或副词。具体的搭配形式是:

(1) “so + adj./adv. + that...”;

例如: It is so crowded that I can't find anywhere to sit. 它(地铁里)是如此的拥挤以致我无法找到座位坐。

(2) “such + a/an (+ adj.) + n. + that...” (=so + adj.+a/an + n. + that);

例如: She is such a clever girl that everyone loves her. (She is so clever a girl that everyone loves her.) 她是如此聪明的一个女孩, 人人都喜爱她。

(3) “such (+ adj.) + un./cn.s + that”。但如果名词前有 many, much, little, few 等修饰, 要用 so...that。

例如: There were so many students in the classrooms that I couldn't control the noise. 教室里有如此多的学生, 以至于我无法控制噪音。

2. so...that; such...that 还可引导目的状语从句, 句中往往含有情态动词。

例如: They started out early so that they would not miss the train. 他们早早出发是为了不误火车。

I try to work hard so that I can make more money for them. 我努力工作, 以能赚更多的钱给他们。

【即学即练】选择正确答案。

(1) Pop music is such an important part of society _____ it has even influenced our language.

A. as B. that C. which D. where

(2) His plan was such a good one _____ we all agreed to accept it.

A. so B. and C. that D. as

(3) We were in _____ when we left that we forgot the airline tickets.

A. a rush so anxious B. a such anxious rush

C. so an anxious rush D. such an anxious rush

佳句欣赏

When I get home at about ten, I look at some documents that I bring back from the office so that I can be ready for the next day's work. (P9, L14)

【结构分析】这是一个含有三个从句的复合句, 主句是 I look at the documents. 其中, when I get home at about ten 是 _____ 从句, 说明了我阅读文件的时间; that I bring back from the office 则是修饰名词 documents 的 _____ 从句; so that I can be ready for the next day's work 是 _____ 从句。

思维方法盘点

长难句理解突破

(温馨提示: 为提高考生阅读理解文章句子的能力, 每个单元都设有佳句欣赏, 因此本单元先安排结合历年高考长难句, 剖析如何理解英语长难句子。)

一、找出句子的主干

(一) 找出复杂主语的中心名词, 以确定句子的主干。

通常主语带有一些修饰语, 考生理解句子结构时, 首先甩去次要的起修饰作用的介词短语、分词短语、动词不定式以及从句(一般是由 which, that 等引导的从句)找到中心名词或名词性的词, 然后根据主谓一致的关系等迅速抓住句子的谓宾结构或系表结构, 以确定句子的主干。

【小试闯关】理解下列句子, 找出句子中的主干。

One big change in society between the 1980's and the 1990's was the rise of a large investment from abroad in China.

【名师点拨】先甩去该句复杂主语中的介词短语“in...”和“between...”, 然后通过 change 与 was 在数方面保持一致的关系, 即可找到句子的句子主干 One big change was the rise.

(二) 甩掉次要义, 理解中心句子。

为了调整语气和增加补充信息, 更主要的是为了平衡句子结构, 避免头重脚轻, 使语义严密, 结构紧凑, 可将语法关系密切的两个句子成分用其他语法成分分隔开来, 这就是所谓的分隔结构又称次要义。考试中出现较多的是插入语、用破折号插入的新话题或补充信息、短语或从句。如果句子很长, 先设法找到句中支撑中心思想的细节部分, 再甩掉次要义, 好好地理解中心句子。

【小试闯关】阅读并找出中心句子。

1. The manager, who now found that the cleaner had fooled him, answered, "Sir, I am thinking you had better leave for a better place because of what you've said."

2. To make matters worse, all the shops—including the government buildings—were burnt.

【名师点拨】

1. 将句中两个逗号隔开的部分(划线的部分)甩去,剩余的部分就是中心句子,理解了中心句子,就把握了句子中心意义。

2. 先甩掉引导短语“To make matters worse,”然后再甩掉由两个破折号隔开的部分,其余的就是中心句子,这样就把握了句子中心意义。

(三) 利用句子成分分析法理解长难句。

在上例中我们已学习了如何抓住了句子的主干和中心句子,那么如何准确理解除句子的主干和中心句子以外的那些细节呢?难句主要通过用非谓语作状语和定语、独立主格结构作状语、名词短语作同位语和各种从句等来增加句子难度,考生也可通过分析它们成分结构来理解长难句。

【小试闯关】分析下列句子成分结构。

It is because of the close association in most people's minds of tools with man that special attention has always been focused upon any animal able to use an object as a tool, but it is important to realize that this ability, in its own, does not necessarily indicate any special intelligence in the creature concerned.

【名师点拨】此句的框架是并列连词 but 连接两个并列分句:前一个分句为强调句型 It is... that..., 强调原因状语 because of..., 在 that 后面的部分中, able to use an object as a tool 作后置定语,修饰 any animal; 后一个分句中, it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式 to realize that..., realize 后又跟由 that 引导的宾语从句, concerned 同样是后置定语修饰 the creature。另外,需要注意的是, the close association in most people's minds of tools with man 中 in most people's minds 把 the close association of tools with man (工具与人类的密切联系)分隔开来,使得此句难以理解。

全句大意为:正是由于在大多数人类头脑中工具与人类联系密切,人们才特别关注能把物体当工具使用的任何一种动物。但值得注意的是,这种能力就其自身而言,并不一定表明这种动物有什么特别的智慧。

二、扩展句子。

扩展句子是指将省略成分补出来或将简单句转换成复合句,使句义变得更加明显,但扩展与否主要取决于对理解的实际需要。

【小试闯关】阅读时,根据前后的内容,补出句中省略的成分,使省略句变成完全句。

1. Fat is used for cooking in northern Europe, but oil in China.

2. To be really happy and really safe, one ought to have at least two or three hobbies, and they must all be real.

【名师点拨】1. → Fat is used for cooking in northern Europe, but oil is used for cooking in China. 承前补出省略的部分(划线的部分为补出的部分),使句义变得更加明显。

2. → If one wishes to be really happy and really safe, ... 将动词不定式短语转换为条件状语从句。

三、将长句拆成短句。

一般先拆并列句(如有并列句),后拆主从复合句,为了更好地理解复合句,利用结构引导词进行单句重排,一直拆到理解句义为止。具体为:从 and, but 等并列词和“;”处拆开,将长句拆成短句。如果 and, but 等并列词和“;”后不是句子,则将 and, but 等并列词和“;”之后的省略成分补出来,扩展为句子,然后再断成两个部分,这种拆句的方法要根据理解的需要,如果有叠现的复合句,我们可用结构引导词进行单句重排,从而将这些复合句进行化简。

【小试闯关】阅读时,请将长句拆成短句。

One night, she dreamed a dream that she was going to take an examination when it began to rain, and that she was wearing a straw hat, holding an umbrella over her head at the same time.

【名师点拨】原句中有 and 并列的两个由“that”引导的同位语从句,这两个同位语从句先后说明 dream 的内容。我们可将这两个同位语从句从原句中拆开来,使其成为两个句子。此外,在第二个 that 从句中,有一个现在分词“holding an umbrella over her head...”。我们可将这个分词短语转换成与 wearing 并列的谓语或从 and 处再分解成两个简单句。总之,拆到理解句义为止。如: 1) One night, she dreamed a dream. 2) The dream was that she was going to take an examination when it began to rain. 3) And the dream was that she was wearing a straw hat and holding an umbrella over her head at the same time.

【真题导练】

用长难句分析法分析并翻译下列句子。(课件有思路分析)

1. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement.

2. Of the energy that reaches the lower atmosphere, 30% is reflected by clouds or the Earth's surface.

3. One of the reasons that made it cool for him not to care was the power of his peer (同龄人) group.

4. Easy access to a wide range of everyday goods leads to a sense of powerlessness in many people, ending in the shopper giving up and walking away, or just buying an unsuitable item (商品) that is not really wanted.

5. It was then that I realized that I had not really come to help, but to learn about and experience another culture that helped improve my own understanding of life and the world.

6. We have so easily been attracted by the promise and potential of diet products that we have stopped thinking about what diet products are doing to us.

7. It's not something easily accomplished by parents these days, because life is more difficult to understand or deal with, but sharing interests does make it more fun to be a parent now.

8. It was yet another grown-up trick of the soil they seemed especially fond of, making all of us believe we had a fair chance, and then always —always —rewarding the same old winners.

9. As a child visiting my father's office, I was pleased to recognize, in little notes on the desks of his staff, the same handwriting I would see at home in the notes he would leave on the fridge —except that those notes were signed “dad” instead of “RFW”.

10. It is not hard to imagine why, on first seeing the city, most visitors would be overpowered by the beauty of the noble buildings, which are solid signs of Liverpool's history.

11. First put forward by the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat in the seventeenth century, the theorem had baffled and beaten the finest mathemati-

cal minds, including a French woman scientist who made a major advance in working out the problem, and who had to dress like a man in order to be able to study at the Ecolab Polytechnique (理工大学).

12. Mostly borrowed from English and Chinese, these terms are often changed into forms no longer understood by native speakers.

13. Tales from Animal Hospital will delight all fans of the programme and anyone who was a lively interest in their pet, whether it be a cat, dog or snake!

14. Newton is shown as a gifted scientist with very human weaknesses who stood at the point in history where magic ended and science began.

15. With their shining brown eyes, wagging tails, and unconditional love, dogs can provide the nonjudgmental listeners needed for a beginning reader to gain confidence, according to Intermountain Therapy Animals (ITA) in salt Lake City.

16. Decision-thinking is not unlike poker — it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and what you think they think you think.

17. It is difficult to measure the quantity of paper used as a result of use of Internet-connected computers, although just about anyone who works in an office can tell you that when e-mail is introduced, the printers start working overtime.

18. The most important idea behind the kind of party planning described here is that it brings parents and children closer together.

19. They had no connection with the outside world for more than a thousand years, giving them plenty of time to build more than 1000 huge stone figures, called moai, for which the island is most famous.

Unit 2 Heroes

学习档案

基础知识自测

一、重点单词: 写出下列英语单词或汉语意思。

1. 镇静的 adj. _____;
2. 平等的 adj. _____;
3. 斗争 n. _____;
4. 抗议 n. _____;
5. 熟练的 adj. _____;
6. 幸运地 adv. _____;
7. 宇航员 n. _____;
8. 糟糕的 adj. _____;
9. 航班 n. _____;
10. 灾难 n. _____;
11. 共和国 n. _____;
12. 质量 n. _____;
13. 运动员 n. _____;
14. 绝对的 adv. _____;
15. 革命 n. _____;
16. 创立 vt. _____;
17. 行军 vi & n. _____;
18. 辉煌的 adj. _____;
19. 就自己而言 adv. _____;
20. wave vi. _____;
21. equal adj. _____;
22. reaction vi. _____;
23. promote vt. _____;
24. admire vt. _____;
25. dive vi. & n. _____;
26. explore vt. _____;
27. helicopter n. _____;
28. republic n. _____;
29. violence n. _____;
30. event n. _____;
31. medal n. _____;
32. province n. _____;
33. keen adj. _____;
34. atmosphere n. _____;
35. unusual adj. _____;
36. 导致; 通向 vt. & vi. _____ → 领导者
n. _____ → 误导 v. _____ → 领导
阶层; 领导能力 n. _____;
37. 比赛; 竞争 vi. _____ → 竞争, 比赛
n. _____ → 竞争性的 adj. _____ →
竞争者, 参赛者 n. _____;
38. 自信的; 有信心的 adj. _____ → 自

信、信心 n. _____ → 有自信心地 adv. _____;

39. 期待, 料想 vt. & vi. _____ → 期待, 预期 n. _____
→ 能预期的 adj. _____
→ 像预料的一样 adv. _____ → 出乎意
料地, 想不到地 adv. _____。

二、品味构词

单词转化: 是指有一种词类转化为另一种词类。

◆ 动词 → 名词

stop vt. 停止 → n. 车站; love vt. 爱 → n. 爱;
watch vt. 观看 → n. 手表; record vt. 录音 → n. 纪录;
comb vt. 梳理(头发) → n. 梳子; abuse vt. 辱骂 →
n. 辱骂;

◆ 名词 → 动词

hand n. 手 → vt. 上交; seat n. 座位 → vt. 坐; nurse
n. 护士 → vt. 护理; oil n. 油 → vt. 上油;
time n. 时间 → vt. 定时, 测时; shoulder n. 肩膀 →
vt. 肩负; ship n. 船 → vt. 用船装运;
water n. 水 → water vt. 浇水。

利用构词法填写单词意思。

1. father n. _____; v. _____;
2. dog n. _____; v. _____;
3. monkey n. _____; v. _____;
4. arm n. _____; v. _____;
5. head n. _____; v. _____;
6. list n. _____; v. _____;
7. book n. _____; v. _____;
8. beat v. _____; n. _____;
9. cook v. _____; n. _____;
10. import v. _____; n. _____。

三、重点短语: 将下列短语译成中文或英语。

1. 在我看来 _____;
2. 回顾 _____;
3. 在某方面对某人要求严格 _____;
4. 结束 _____;
5. (在 方面) 取得进步 _____;
6. 阻止 _____;
7. 申请做 _____;
8. 对 产生影响 _____;
9. 对 有强烈的兴趣 _____;
10. 期望某人做某事 _____;
11. 独自, 靠自己 _____;
12. 受痛苦, 患病 _____;
13. 与某人相处 _____;

14. 对……作出反应 _____;
 15. 渡过难关; 恢复健康 _____;
 17. 演讲 _____;
 18. 放弃 _____;
 19. 对……感到难过 _____;
 20. 对……态度 _____。

四、经典句型：用适当的词填空，翻译并背诵下列句子。

1. While the spaceship was circling the earth _____ the sixth time, Yang Liwei spoke _____ ground control in Gansu. (B1, P23)
 2. In a recent Interview, Venus spoke about the time _____ she and Serena were practicing tennis and they had run and hide as bullets started flying through the air. (B1, P26)
 3. When Shenzhou V _____ its parachute, I felt the ship was shaking. (B1, P23)
 4. _____ people all over China are watching TV. (B1, P23)
 5. They are also both tennis champions who often have to play _____. (B1, P26)
 6. Because Dana's so wonderful, we have always _____ really well. (B1, P28)
 7. He would never walk again but he started a new life _____ great courage. (B1, P28)
 8. Christopher Reeve died _____ October 10, 2004. But people all over the world will always remember him _____ a superhero. (B1, P29)
 9. The two companies are _____ competition _____ each other. (B1, P30)

五、名段品味：按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词，或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

(A)

China's first manned spaceship ① _____ (lift) off at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, Oct 15th, 2003 in Jiutian, Gansu Province. The spaceship, called Shenzhou V, was carrying China's first astronaut, Yang Liwei. Yang, ② _____ was a pilot in the army, ③ _____ (choose) from 1,500 other army pilots and started ④ _____ (train) for his space flight in 1998. The launch was very ⑤ _____ (success)

(B)

① _____ (fortunate), disaster came in 1995 when he fell from his horse and broke his back. ② _____ doctor did not expect him to live. However, he ③ _____ (make) amazing progress. At first, he couldn't breathe ④ _____ his own. He would never walk again but he started a new life

- ⑤ _____ great courage.



考点互动区

核心单词

1. explore

理解下列各句的意思，特别注意 explore 的用法。

- (1) They decided to explore the Arctic regions.
 (2) We explored several solutions to the problem.
 (3) As soon as they arrived at the town they went out to explore.

【知识梳理】(1) explore vt. & vi. 在以上的句子中分别表达的含义为：(1) _____; (2) _____;

(3) _____。

【知识拓展】explorer n. 探险者；勘探者；考察者；exploration n. 探索；勘探；探究。

【即学即练】用 explore 的适当形式完成下列句子。

- (1) Christopher Columbus was one of the great _____.
 (2) They are planning to have a journey of _____ into China.
 (3) Please _____ all the possibilities before you make a decision.

2. express

理解下列各句的意思，归纳 express 的用法。

- (1) Flowers express feelings in the best way.
 (2) She expressed a wish to see you.
 (3) This is an express train for Beijing.

【知识梳理】(1) vt. _____; (2) vt. _____; (3) n. _____。

【知识拓展】expression n. 表达，表示；表情；expressive adj. 有表现力的；表现的；expressway n. (美) 高速] 公路。

【能力创新】补充完整下列词语。

- (1) express one's _____ 表示感谢;
 (2) express _____ 表示赞成;
 (3) express one's _____ 发表意见;
 (4) express one's _____ 抒发感情;
 (5) express _____ 表示祝贺;
 (6) express one's _____ 表达愿望;
 (7) express (an) _____ in 表达对……感兴趣。

3. found

理解下列各句的意思，特别注意 found 的用法。

- (1) They founded the company themselves.
 (2) The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1, 1949.
 (3) Einstein founded the theory of relativity.

【知识梳理】vt. (1) _____; (2) _____; (3) _____。